

## Shah of Iran due in Aswan Monday

TEHRAN, Jan. 6 (AFP). — The Shah of Iran will leave for Cairo within the next few days for talks with President Anwar Sadat and possibly King Hassan II of Morocco aimed at resolving the issue of Palestinian representation blocking on-going Middle East peace negotiations, informed sources said here today. Earlier today, the Middle East news agency in Cairo reported that the Shah would arrive in Aswan on Monday for a one-day visit. They added that the mini-summit planned either in Cairo or in Aswan would be the moderates' answer to the recent "rejection summit" of anti-Sadat states in Tripoli. There are persistent rumours that His Majesty King Hussein may join in the summit.

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## Rabat slams Boumedienne's tour

RIYADH, Jan. 6 (AFP). — Saudi Arabia's Foreign Minister Emir Saud Al Faysal today issued a public statement on his talks here yesterday with Algerian President Houari Boumedienne, terming them characterised by "total frankness". However in Rabat the Moroccan News Agency said today that the Algerian president is "preaching disunity in Arab ranks and widening the gap that everyone should be trying to close." Tonight President Boumedienne began talks in Abu Dhabi with President of the United Arab Emirates Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahyan, after arriving from Bahrain on the fourth stage of an Arab tour. An official source said the meeting covered developments in the Arab world and ways of reinforcing Pan-Arab solidarity.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres;  
Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

## Prince Fahd endorses Sadat's peace moves

BEIRUT, Jan. 6 (AFP). — Saudi Arabia, which has been reserved over President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative, broke its recent silence on the subject when Crown Prince Fahd ibn Abdulla came out with unconditional support for the Egyptian president's moves during an interview with an American television network last night.

Prince Fahd also told ABC carried by the Qatar news agency today that no one can ignore the role of the Soviet Union in the Middle East, adding that Saudi Arabia was prepared to recognise Israel if a peace agreement were reached between Israel and the Arab states.

The agency also quoted him as saying during the interview that the 1,800,000 Palestinians living in other Arab countries must be allowed to return home and exercise their right to self-determination and decide their future by themselves.

He called on Israel to give an "appropriate" response to President Anwar Sadat's Jerusalem visit, and he called on the United States to try to understand Mr. Sadat's viewpoint.

He added that Saudi Arabia might recognise Israel if there were peace in the Middle East.

"If the Arab states recognise Israel," he said, "Saudi Arabia is obviously one of the Arab states."

## Carter ends tour optimistic of peace

BRUSSELS, Jan. 6 (Agencies). — President Carter today told Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans that he is opposed to a bilateral Egyptian-Israeli solution of the Mideast problem, Mr. Tindemans said.

Mr. Tindemans, speaking to journalists after talks with Mr. Carter at the royal palace here, said the U.S. president expressed guarded optimism that a multilateral solution to the area's problems could be found.

Mr. Carter also reiterated his support for homeland for the Palestinians, though not an independent Palestinian state, the Belgian Premier said.

President Carter arrived here from Paris at the end of his tour of three continents. He drove straight from the airport to lunch as the guest of King Baudouin.

The president said he had talked about two simple constant themes during his seven-day tour.

One theme was "the demand for political liberties, for basic human rights."

The other universal theme was the need "to resolve conflicts without violence, to make peace instead of war."

After the lunch President Carter was driven to the headquarters of the European Economic Commission (EEC), where he was welcomed by Common Market Commission President Roy Jenkins, before talks on monetary problems, relations between the U.S. on one side and the EEC and Japan on the other, energy problems, the North-South dialogue, and bilateral relations.

The president told the EEC commissioners that the United States welcomed a strong, united Europe and would do its part in working with the community.

He drew an optimistic picture of the United States economy, saying it was prosperous and continuing its steady recovery from the recession which started four years ago.

After meeting the Common Market commissioners, the president addressed the permanent representatives to NATO and gave his third commitment in as many days of total American support for the Western alliance.

"The United States will continue to maintain, undiminished, its firm commitment to NATO," he said.

But he continued: "Our commitment is not to war -- it is to peace."

President Carter's 43-hour visit to France, which ended earlier today, was judged a success by diplomatic observers, even though a certain ambiguity could be discerned in matters of international finance and



Unidentified top Palestine Liberation Organisation officials arrive at London's Heathrow Airport from Beirut Thursday night to escort the body of Said Hammami, who was murdered in London Wednesday night. (AP wirephoto)

## Heath in Jordan; voices strong support for Sadat

AMMAN, Jan. 6. — Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath said here tonight that President Anwar Sadat's "great" and "courageous" initiative had made it "perfectly possible" to reach a Middle East peace settlement. He doubted whether a reconvened Geneva conference could ever have succeeded fully.

Mr. Heath, who is visiting Jordan on the personal invitation of His Majesty King Hussein, arrived yesterday from Egypt where he had private talks with President Sadat.

Mr. Heath said the president showed "no sign of being under strain". "I found him very confident... very determined to pursue the initiative", he continued.

In an interview exclusive to the Jordan Times, Mr. Heath said he does not believe President Sadat intends to make a bilateral settlement with Israel.

Although there had of course been disappointment over the Ismailia meeting, the two committees of the Cairo conference must now be given time to settle details.

President Carter has been working to bring the two sides together, Mr. Heath believes, but the United States "will not take responsibilities that belong to Israel".

"If this initiative fails, the outlook is very bad", Mr. Heath said. "But there has certainly not been a better chance for peace".

In his interview Mr. Heath also dealt with Europe's interests in the Middle East. A full account will be given in tomorrow's Jordan Times.

## Lebanon says "No" to peace if Palestinians are not resettled

BEIRUT, Jan. 6 (Agencies). — President Elias Sarkis said today that Lebanon would not accept any Middle East peace deal which meant that the thousands of Palestine refugees now in the country would live here forever.

"Lebanon will not accept any form of settlement which could provide for the retention of the Palestinians on its territory," President Sarkis said in an annual address to the diplomatic corps.

Estimates place the number of Palestinians in Lebanon at about 400,000. Conflict between them and rightwing Lebanese Maronite Christian parties was one cause of the 1976 civil war.

In view of this, Israeli statements that the Jewish state would not permit a full-scale return of the refugees, under any negotiated Middle East settlement, have aroused concern in Beirut.

Premier Selim Al Hoss said last night that he rejects "any proposal which is aimed at imposing the settlement of the Palestinians outside their own lands".

Such a proposal "negates the hopes and ambitions of the Palestinian people... (and) represents a solution at the expense of (our) Palestinian brethren in several Arab countries, including Lebanon," Dr. Al Hoss said.

Today President Sarkis said that any solution which failed to resettle the Palestinians would harm Lebanon's essential interests and would be beyond the "possibilities" of this country of three million people.

"It inflicts more damage on the Palestinian cause itself," the president said.

The civil war in Lebanon cost some 60,000 lives before a mainly-Syrian Arab League truce-keeping army silenced the guns in November, 1976.

Many dealers were reported to be sceptical of the Federal Reserve's commitment to a firm dollar, noting that it may have to spend reserves to achieve one.

Several said they expected the Federal Reserve Board's resolution would be tested on the markets next week.

The general feeling reported by dealers was still one of uncertainty.

## Dollar fluctuates slightly but reported substantially firm

LONDON, Jan. 6 (R). — On cautious and sceptical European foreign exchange markets today, the dollar fluctuated slightly but remained fairly firm after Washington's announcement this week of a big programme to prop up the U.S. currency.

Following yesterday's sharp rise, which came immediately in the wake of the Washington announcement, the dollar opened generally weaker on the European markets this morning.

But it steadied later against some currencies, including sterling.

The general feeling reported by dealers was still one of uncertainty.

The market operators are

unsure how far the Federal Reserve Board (the U.S. central bank) will allow the dollar to weaken before making a large scale intervention.

"It is almost like a game of bluff," said one London dealer. "A lot of people want to know how much the Fed has to be prodded before it will move."

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The pound sterling eased against the dollar from an opening of \$1.9060 to \$1.9025 later.

## Police seek "Adel" for Hammami murder

LONDON, Jan. 6 (R). — British police hunting the killer of Palestinian envoy Said Hammami are looking for a young man named Adel who may be a Syrian, sources close to the investigation said today.

The sources said that police had traced several Arabs living in London whom the killer had met before his fatal appointment Wednesday afternoon with Mr. Hammami, London representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

These Arabs have told police that Adel was a Syrian, the sources said. It was not clear whether he had told them this himself or whether they were making an assumption based upon his accent.



London Metropolitan police headquarters at Scotland Yard issued this photofit Thursday night of the man they are seeking in connection with the murder Wednesday night of Said Hammami, the London representative of Palestine Liberation Organisation. (AP wirephoto)

## Begin approves new Jewish settlements in northern Sinai

TEL AVIV, Jan. 6 (R). — Prime Minister Menachem Begin today approved the creation of new Jewish settlements in the Sinai desert and made known that he was thinking of retiring to the area himself. A government announcement gave official blessing to preparation of land for farming in the Rafah salient district where bulldozers have been clearing land this week for eight new Jewish settlements.

The area is part of northeast Sinai which, under Mr. Begin's peace plan, would eventually be handed back to Egyptian sovereignty. President Anwar Sadat has said on American television that he will not let Jewish settlements stay on Egyptian land.

A government announcement said the ground clearance was designed to strengthen settlement in the Rafah region and went on: "The Israeli peace plan stipulates that the Israeli settlements between Eilat and Sharm Al Sheikh in the south and the Rafah salient in the north will remain where they are. It is in accordance with this that the present operation is being carried out."

A spokesman for Mr. Begin said the 64-year-old prime minister had applied last month for membership in the Neot-Sina agricultural settlement near Al Arish and hoped to live there after retirement. He has now been notified that he has been accepted.

The settlement manager, Yitzhak Regev, told reporters that Mr. Begin would be allocated a small bungalow "with a magnificent view of the Mediterranean."

The Jewish settler movement, whose members are among Mr. Begin's most loyal supporters, have displayed great agitation over his proposals which provide for self-rule to be granted to Arabs on the West Bank and in Gaza and for the Sinai desert to be handed back to Egypt.

The settlers feared the moves would result in the eventual uprooting of the outposts that have built up in occupied Arab territory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (R). — An Israeli official said here today that expansion of Jewish settlements in the occupied Sinai region would not pose an obstacle to peace.

The official, who asked not to be named, indicated to reporters at a breakfast briefing that the decision to bulldoze sites for eight new outposts was taken to head off attacks by the Israeli opposition.

He said many in the opposition had been critical of Prime Minister Menachem Begin for being much too forthcoming and taking grave risks in the settlement issue in peace proposals offered in response to President Sadat's initiatives.

The opposition Labour Party attacked the proposals as practically abandoning settlements, he said.

The official also said remarks by Mr. Sadat that the settlements would not be allowed to remain in the Sinai created a lot of concern among settlers.

"We felt the need to take care of them," he said, adding that he believed none of the expansion will extend farther west into the Sinai than the present settlements.

The official said the expansion should not provide an obstacle to peace or block ministerial level talks due to open on Jan. 16 because the settlements themselves "are a subject of negotiations."

Israel hoped the talks would lead to open borders and arrangements under which the settlers would be allowed to remain in the Sinai, even though it would be returned to full Egyptian sovereignty, he said.

The official was optimistic about the prospects for peace during further talks, speaking of an "irreversible trend."

"We should get a result at the end of the road," he said.

He said Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat agreed on the language of a statement of principles of a comprehensive peace settlement during their talks in Ismailia on Christmas day. But advisers in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry strongly urged Mr. Sadat to back down, he said.

The State Department, meanwhile, said the United States remained in contact with Israel about reports it was expanding its settlements in the Sinai.

But spokesman Tom Reston would not disclose what had been learned from talks yesterday, or say whether the Uni-

## Assad: Sadat has undermined M.E. peace

DAMASCUS, Jan. 6 (Agencies). — President Hafez Assad today accused President Anwar Sadat of "undermining peace at a moment when it was the subject of efforts to overcome the difficulties blocking its advancement."

Mr. Assad levelled the accusation during a meeting with a group of visiting United States congressmen.

Mr. Assad said that "President Sadat, who has taken the road to capitulation, and not to peace, may conclude a separate treaty with Israel, but cannot achieve overall peace."

President Assad said in an interview published in Madrid today his country was prepared to fight Israel even without Egyptian support.

Intensive checks were imposed on outgoing passengers at all ports and airports within an hour of Mr. Hammami's killing and the sources said that no one using Adel's name had left the country since then. But he may have slipped out on a false passport.

The inquest on Mr. Hammami opened here today and was attended by his widow Khalida and PLO representatives. It was told that he was killed by a bullet in the head. The inquest was formally adjourned until March 1.

## 80% of Israelis support Begin

TEL AVIV, Jan. 6 (AFP). — Some 80 per cent of Israelis support Prime Minister Menachem Begin's current policies, an opinion poll reported today.

The poll, conducted by the Hebrew University, said that if elections were held now, Mr. Begin's Likud Party would win a big enough majority to rule alone, without the backing of its present partners in the right-wing ruling coalition.

The poll also revealed that 85 per cent of Israelis feel that Egypt is sincere in its peace initiatives, and the same number believe that Syria is not seeking peace.

## Schmidt leaves Aswan

ASWAN, Jan. 6 (R). — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt flew from Egypt to Romania today after extensive talks with President Anwar Sadat and a brief meeting here with President Carter on Wednesday.



Rauf Abujaber says in interview

# Demand for Amstel grows at 10% a year as more and younger Jordanians turn to beer

By Lee S. Teedell  
Special to the Jordan Times

More and more younger Jordanians are drinking beer and demand for the local Amstel brand is going up by ten per cent a year. Mr. Rauf Abujaber, general manager of the brewery company told the Jordan Times.

In order to finance the plant expansion to meet this increasing demand the Jordan Brewery Co. Ltd. has trebled the JD capital in the last year to JD 450,000 through two public issues of shares.

The company started production in their plant on Oct. 4, 1958. From April 1959 to March 1960 they produced 580,680 large bottles of beer (65 cl.) and 64,108 small bottles of beer (35 cl.) During the 1976 production year they produced 5,202,360 large bottles of beer and 71,464 small bottles.

Mr. Abujaber expects the demand for beer to continue growing at a rate of about ten per cent a year in Jordan.

"About 30 per cent of our production goes to hotels and restaurants, and about 70 per cent to private consumption," he said.

Mr. Abujaber went on to explain to the Jordan Times that production capacity has been greatly increased recently through the addition of new equipment and facilities.

The 1976 capacity of the plant was 36,000 hectolitres of beer presently the capacity is 50,000 hectolitres and, "with the addition of a few more tanks," said Mr. Abujaber, the capacity will be raised to 100,000 hectolitres.

In order to raise the necessary capital for the expansion shares were offered for sale to the public twice in 1977. The capital which the firm started with in 1955 was JD 90,000. In 1969 the paid up capital was raised to JD 150,000. In early

1977 capital was raised to JD 225,000; 50 per cent of those new shares were bought by old share holders and the rest by new investors. The second capital increase was JD 450,000.

The shares, each of a JD 1 value, went on sale to the public and were bought up before the closing date on Dec. 28, 1977. Among the investors in the new shares were Jordan Tobacco Fund Account, P.T.T. Savings Fund, various charitable societies and individuals.

Of about 300 total shareholders in the firm, 100 are new and of those who have recently bought shares, 70 bought less than JD 500 worth each.

Previous to 1977, each share in the company had a value of JD 10. But at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in October 1977 the JD 1 denomination was decided upon as Mr. Khalil Lahlash, Manager of the company said "to be in line with the general trend."

Mr. Lahlash, who has been with the brewery since 1964, explained that the firm will probably not need to raise more capital for another "two to three years."

The most recent sale of shares was arranged through the Chase Manhattan Bank of New York, the reason being, Mr. Abujaber explained, that all of the necessary facilities and expertise are not readily available here in Amman.

Mr. Emile Ghazzawi designed the original brewery plant in 1944.

Three major shareholders made up the original owners of the firm. They were Abujaber and Sons, Amstel of Holland, and Mr. Joudeh Siwadi, JD 50,000 out of the original JD 90,000 of capital was held by them. The remaining JD 40,000 was covered by public subscription.

The firm itself was established in 1955, but they could not begin operations then because the Suez Crisis delayed delivery of equipment for one year.

The machinery, coming from Holland, Belgium, Germany, France and the United States, finally arrived, and on Oct. 4, 1958 production finally began.

Mr. Abujaber says that "choice raw materials are used" in the preparation of the beer.

"The maize comes from Germany and Holland, and the hops come from Yugoslavia and Germany".

He stressed that the beer contains only natural products, "water, malt, maize and hops".

Asked about the quality of water, Mr. Abujaber said that the quantity is not a problem, but that the quality sometimes varies.

The relationship between Amstel of Holland and the Jordanian company has existed from the start, but even before the local firm was formed, Amstel was being sold in Jordan.

Saad Abujaber has been the agent for the foreign produced beer since 1948. In 1952, Amstel had 56 per cent of the local beer market.

After two attempts by Mr. Abujaber's firm, one in 1954 and one the next year, Amstel agreed to go into partnership.

At present, Amstel owns 16.66 per cent of the equity. The chairman of the seven member board of directors is Mr. Farhan Saad Abujaber.

During 1976 only 15,346 bottles of Amstel of the 65 cl. size were imported, into Jordan, whereas the local company was selling more than five million of the same size.

356,122 small bottles of the 35 cl. size were imported during the same period; this figure included both cans and bottles.

Mr. Abujaber believes that the recent increase in sales represents both an improvement in marketing the beer in Jordan and an approximate 10

## Europeans learn to live with bombings

More people in Western Europe are learning to live with the threat of bomb blasts -- sudden, frightening and destructive. Explosive devices, often planted or posted by anonymous hands, are driving home the ugly fact that danger lurks in even the busiest streets, shops and offices, by day and night. With the new year scarcely under way the bombers are making themselves felt across Europe, from Spain and France to Malta and Greece. In many cases the reasons behind the bombings are obscure, although the effects are devastatingly clear. Here is the picture from Reuters reports in Europe.

LONDON, (R). — Europe at the moment is enduring a veritable epidemic of bombs. But, whoever the bombers are, they are taking great care to avoid human injury. That would be bad publicity and headlines seem to be the main objective.

The targets are so varied that it is hard for the police to take special precautions. Nobody knows where the bombers will strike next.

Recent targets were a fashionable Paris night club, a suburban railway station, trade union offices, a judge's flat and a Benedictine monastery.

The bombers, if they are identified at all, are as varied as their targets. They range from Breton and Corsican separatists to social misfits and even, on one occasion, wine-growers angered by the Common Market agricultural policy.

But they have one thing in common. Police are worried by the increasing sophistication of the explosive devices and the bombers' skill at inflicting maximum damage by careful planting of the charges.

In Rome, the situation is just as serious. Scarcely a night goes by without, at least one

## Absurdity's loophole

A year's worth of absurdity

When I started to smear the pages of the Jordan Times with my weekly loopholes of absurdity, exactly one year ago this Saturday, the political air was buzzing with talk of the imminence of Middle East peace. The United Nations, which still had something to say about the matter, had just adopted an urgent resolution for the speedy reconvening of the Geneva peace conference thus allowing the idea of the conference to re-emerge from the dustbin of history. The urgency shook us all and people started betting that 1977 will be the year in which peace will finally come to the Middle East.

But I never hesitate to stick my neck out -- because of natural bluntness not courage -- and at the risk of being proved wrong I am going, once again, to make a prediction: I hereby declare that 1978 will bring just about anything to the Middle East.

My reasons for this prediction are again twofold: the fact that President Sadat is so determined to have peace, and the fact that the Israelis are anxious to appear as peace-lovers while not willing to concede anything. With these factors at play I can imagine 1978 developing into a year in which a state of undeclared termination of hostilities will come to exist without any actual peace treaty signed and without any problem solved. Some people will call this "peace", others will call it "no war and no peace" and some will be too bored to call it anything. In strict mathematical terms this is called a state of absurdity.

That was 52 weeks, and 42 Absurdity's loopholes, ago -- because I missed ten during the year. Now, Middle East peace buzzes in the political air again and there are some, I am sure, who are betting that 1978 will "be the year in which peace will finally come to the Middle East." We call these compulsive

As for me, I still don't know Chinese and the late Chairman Mao no longer appears in my dreams. Nowadays, I have nightmares of

Bien-Sadat press conferences which have utterly squashed my subjective hunches. Add to this that the issue has been joined by President Sadat's controversial initiative of a personal visit to Israel, as well as the "preliminary" and "other" peace talks held in Egypt. These factors have clouded the issue with too much emotionalism for anyone but a wishful thinker to offer to place a reasonable bet on what 1978 may bring to the Middle East.

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might go the way of Belfast. At that time the IRA was moving its bombing campaign to Britain.

But nothing of that sort happened for some time and public security slackened.

But the recent killing of three Arabs in London has led to increased precautions.

Until the '70s, most Britons were convinced "It can't happen here."

The same is true of Malta where, until a few years ago, bomb attacks were very rare.

Now all that has changed. Attacks by bombs or explosive devices have become more frequent and more dangerous in recent months.

The victims in recent months have included a boxing referee, an agricultural officer, a soccer club official, a policeman, a building contractor and a 15-year-old girl.

No one in Malta believes the attacks have a political motive. No one has ever claimed responsibility for a bomb outrage and there are no terrorist movements in Malta.

Also, despite intensive police investigations, no bomber has ever been caught.

## JORDAN MARKETPLACE



# South Africa denies existence of nuclear cooperation treaty with West Germany

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 6 (AFP). — The President of the South African Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. A. J. A. Roux, denied here today that any formal nuclear cooperation treaty existed between South Africa and West Germany. Dr. Roux was commenting in an interview in the Afrikaans-language newspaper Beeld on a book The Nuclear Axis, due for publication in London shortly under the editorship of Julian Friedman.

The book aimed, according to Dr. Roux's interpretation, to embarrass Bonn and Pretoria with baseless accusations.

Even at the level of council committees there was no nuclear cooperation between the two countries although it did exist until relatively recently between South Africa and Britain at this level, he said.

Now was there any agree-

ment on nuclear cooperation of the kind which had existed since 1957 between South Africa and the U.S., Dr. Roux said.

However, three specific areas of nuclear cooperation with West Germany had been in existence de facto despite the absence of cooperation agreements for several years he said.

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## Iraqi soldiers, police will get pay increase

BAGHDAD, Jan. 6 (R). — Iraqi soldiers and police get pay increases under a decree announced yesterday, the Iraq News Agency (INA) reported.

The decree also provides for a pay rise for teachers, unskilled workers and drivers in government-controlled sectors.

The daily minimum wage of an unskilled worker has also been raised to one dinar (about \$8) from 650 fils (about \$2), the agency said.

## Taiwan takes action to settle shipping disputes with Arabs

TAIPEI, Jan. 6 (R). — Taiwan is taking urgent steps to settle its shipping disputes with the Arab World, it was announced today.

Premier Chiang Ching-kuo has ordered the Ministries of Economic Affairs and of Communications to take prompt action, the government Information Office said.

He expressed grave concern after being briefed at a cabinet meeting yesterday by Economics Minister Y.S. Sun and Communications Minister Lin Chin-sien.

According to informed sources, the premier said that shipping commissions and trading firms found to have acted illegally should be referred to law enforcement agencies for investigation and possible prosecution.

The Vice-Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr. Y. T. Wong, told the legislative Yuan (Parliament) this week that in the past 25 months there had been 48 shipping disputes on the Taiwan-Middle East route. Of these, 37 cases involving 120,000 metric tons of cargo for the Middle East market remained unsettled.

cists had received basic training in West Germany, visiting German nuclear installations, and in return West German scientists had visited South Africa, he said.

The East German firm Steag collaborated with South Africa between 1973 and 1975 on studies of the possible installation of an uranium enrichment complex in South Africa, but cooperation in this area came to an end in September, 1975 in the absence of any formal agreement Dr. Roux said.

Moreover, South Africa had been supplying uranium to several specialist West German firms for several years, the nuclear chief added.

But Dr. Roux said he could affirm that West Germany had never delivered any material that could be described as "sensitive" to South Africa's nuclear industry.

Those who wished to embarrass the two governments should first provide proof to back their insinuations, he said.

## Ethiopians nationalise Singer Co.

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 6 (AFP). — The Ethiopian branch of the American Singer Company has been nationalised, Radio Ethiopia reported yesterday.

The radio said the company was exploiting the Ethiopian masses.

This is the first nationalisation since February, 1975 when the military government put 72 privately-owned industrial and commercial companies under state control.

Singer has been operating in Ethiopia for about 80 years. It had a capital of 60 million birr (\$30 million) two years ago.

After a year in which moves toward a new international economic order made little progress, a conference held in Geneva on the Third World's debt problems ended in a deadlock that was all of a pattern with other recent rich-poor negotiations. The Third World argues that its debts of around \$225 billion pose a critical problem. The rich say there is no overall debt problem, but that each country is a different case.

By Iain Guest

a major UNCTAD meeting in March. In the event it followed the recent abortive Conference Fund conference and ended in deadlock.

The total debts of the developing countries -- to commercial banks and governments -- are put at between \$225 billion and \$250 billion. The Third World, not surprisingly, views this as critical. But the Western countries, with a handful of exceptions, disagree.

Their position, as outlined

at the conference is first that there is no overall common debt problem. Each country goes the argument, is its own case. And this is the main reason why the West resisted the call for across-the-board debt cancellation at the UNCTAD 4 Conference in Nairobi May 1976.

The second argument from the Western camp is that until a country is teetering on the brink of bankruptcy, it has no "debt problem". A handful of countries have been so seriously embarrassed by their debts that they have either defaulted or asked for extensions on repayments of interest.

-- Zaire, North Korea, India. Others have borrowed massively from commercial banks -- Brazil, Peru, Chile, and Zambia.

Another point being made by Western spokesmen last week was that a "debt problem" is quite different from a country's development.

Its debts can be critical, but its development full of potential -- as with Brazil. Or the reverse:

Its development can be perilous, with low growth and massive unemployment -- as with Bangladesh. But Bangladesh's debt situation is negligible, since the bulk of its aid is in the form of grants at soft rates.

In short, the West argues that the debt problem is not nearly so serious as it is made out to be. The Group B (Western) paper, after noting that the cost of servicing those \$150 billion had risen from \$6 billion in 1967 to \$32 billion in 1976, stated that it "looks much less dramatic when one allows for the growth of real output and trade that has taken place in the world economy and for the inflation that has occurred."

The Third World's Group of 77 disagreed with this position on every single point. It argued for across-the-board relief -- not cancellation -- for the poorest countries, and maintained strongly that they have a serious, common problem with debts.

They proposed that the official (i.e. government) loans of the 29 least developed countries (LDCs), which came to \$2.2 billion at the end of 1975, be cancelled. They also demanded that the terms of official loans to the 49 countries most seriously affected by the recent oil crisis (MSAs), be softened, to bring them into line with terms under which loans are made to the World Bank.

These would be repayable after 50, not 25 years; carrying average interest of 3/4 per cent instead of the current 2 per cent and containing a grant element of 80 per cent not 52 per cent.

This strategy was strongly supported by Sweden, which along with three other Western countries -- the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Canada -- has recently cancelled the official debts of its poorest debtors. The total amounts cancelled are over \$400 million, in actual loans and repayments.

The rest of the Western group was visibly dismayed by the Swedish statement, and also by this spate of unilateral

# Anti-nuclear sentiment is picking up speed, but what are the alternatives?

A three-month public inquiry into plans for a new nuclear reprocessing plant in Britain ended recently. But the "downwatch" debate about nuclear power continues on an international scale. Anti-nuclear campaigners want world governments to abandon their nuclear power policies. What are the dangers of nuclear power, and what are the alternatives?

By Nick Cole

LONDON, (GNS). — Worldwide plans to resolve the energy crisis are meeting stiff opposition from anti-nuclear movements in many countries. The wave of protest has swept nations as widespread as the United States and Australia, Sweden and Spain.

In Britain, dissent reached a crescendo during the recent public inquiry into plans for a new £300 million nuclear fu-

ed with the plutonium economy, will bring the world nearer to nuclear war, encourage nuclear terrorism, and lead to the formation of a police state to protect the atomic material.

Some of them claim that reprocessing is unnecessary for the safe disposal of nuclear waste, and that the attendant health risk is neither fully understood nor sufficiently safeguarded against.

One witness told the inquiry that the radiation risks to Windscale workers were 20 times higher than believed previously.

When such dangers were explained to London dockers, picket lines formed in protest against the expected arrival of uranium cargoes from Australia. Anti-uranium demonstrators had previously bombarded an ore-carrying ship with wreaths as it left Sydney harbour -- a token reminder of the 200,000 killed at Hiroshima, the first atomic bomb target, in August 1945.

Meanwhile, opposition to nuclear power in West Germany has found expression in mass demonstrations against plans for a chain of power stations and reprocessing plants. A group of about 1,000 people have since occupied a site opposite the proposed power

station.

Another occupation took place in the U.S. where protesters invaded the Seabrook nuclear power plant in a non-violent demonstration -- one of several in the U.S. this year.

In Spain, which is on the brink of nuclear technology, protesters plan a national demonstration for Christmas week. They are urging the government to ban energy planning "which implies the use of nuclear power."

In Sweden 20,000 demonstrators campaigned against the country's nuclear programme, which calls for 13 reactors by 1985 (the world's most ambitious nuclear power scheme).

Despite the numerically impressive turnouts on such demonstrations, the element of universal popular support is lacking. Anarchist agitators, Marxist-Leninist cells, and "straight left" groups have predominated.

Lord Silsoe, who represented the Windscale plant-owners, British Nuclear Fuels Ltd., at the recent public inquiry, referred to plutonium as an energy source "with so much potential for evil, and also so much power for good."

Could it be right, he asked, to deny the world the huge energy potential which could be tapped by extracting plutoni-

um and uranium from spent nuclear fuel, when it seemed likely there would be a severe energy shortage by the end of the century?

Sir John Hill, Chairman of the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority, said that waste uranium from British power stations could provide electricity for 300 years if "bred" in fast-breeder reactors.

Anti-nuclear power campaigners point out that waste by-products of nuclear power generation are more dangerous than those produced by burning oil or coal, because they are radioactive.

The Windscale inquiry was told of the need for improved international safeguards, but that the cause of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons would not be served by Britain opting out of the reprocessing business (worth an estimated £600 million annually).

Such a course might force other countries to build their own reprocessing plants and thereby hasten their move towards nuclear arms status.

On balance, the consensus view is that this argument will prevail; but even if the government gives the immediate go-ahead, another 10 years will elapse before the plant will be ready to operate.

The inquiry inspector, Mr. Justice Parker, said there basic questions were involved: Should nuclear fuels be processed in Britain at all? Should it be done at Windscale? And should the plant be large enough to handle foreign as well as British fuels?

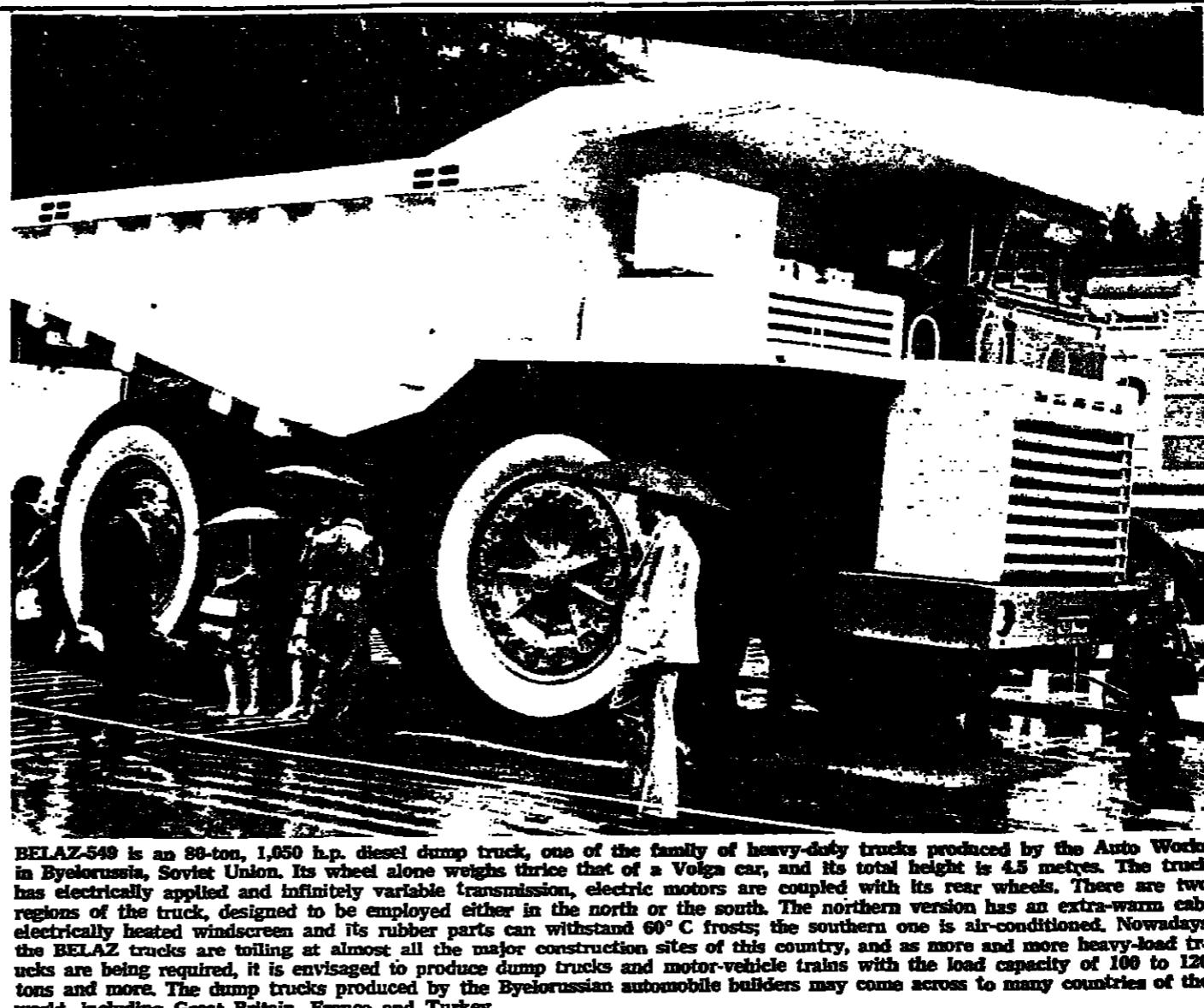
The anti-nuclear campaigners say any final decision now on the Windscale plant would be premature, dangerous and misconceived. Furthermore, they claim Britain already has enough plutonium available, and that if more is needed, a cheaper, safer plant can be built. They believe that nuclear waste can safely be stored under water.

They proposed that the official (i.e. government) loans of the 29 least developed countries (LDCs), which came to \$2.2 billion at the end of 1975, be cancelled. They also demanded that the terms of official loans to the 49 countries most seriously affected by the recent oil crisis (MSAs), be softened, to bring them into line with terms under which loans are made to the World Bank.

These would be repayable after 50, not 25 years; carrying average interest of 3/4 per cent instead of the current 2 per cent and containing a grant element of 80 per cent not 52 per cent.

This strategy was strongly supported by Sweden, which along with three other Western countries -- the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Canada -- has recently cancelled the official debts of its poorest debtors. The total amounts cancelled are over \$400 million, in actual loans and repayments.

The rest of the Western group was visibly dismayed by the Swedish statement, and also by this spate of unilateral



BELAZ-540 is an 80-ton, 1,050 h.p. diesel dump truck, one of the family of heavy-duty trucks produced by the Auto Works in Byelorussia, Soviet Union. Its wheel alone weighs twice that of a Volga car, and its total height is 4.5 metres. The truck has electrically applied and infinitely variable transmission, electric motors are coupled with its rear wheels. There are two regions of the truck, designed to be employed either in the north or the south. The northern version has an extra-wide cab, electrically heated windscreen and its rubber parts can withstand 60°C frosts; the southern one is air-conditioned. Nowadays BELAZ trucks are toiling at almost all the major construction sites of this country, and as more and more heavy-load trucks are being required, it is envisaged to produce dump trucks and motor-vehicle trains with the load capacity of 100 to 120 tons and more. The dump trucks produced by the Byelorussian automobile builders may come across to many countries of the world, including Great Britain, France and Turkey.

## Japanese foreign minister to tour Gulf

TOKYO, Jan. 6 (R). — Japanese Foreign Minister Saito Sonoda will leave here on Jan. 13 for a week-long tour of four Middle East oil producing countries the Foreign Ministry said today.

Mr. Sonoda will be the first Japanese foreign minister to make an official visit to Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia.

He will also visit Iran unofficially on his way to and from the three Gulf states.

In the other countries, the Japanese minister will exchange views with government leaders on bilateral issues and the international situation, the ministry said.

## Gale winds close Athens Airport

ATHENS, Jan. 6 (R). — All domestic and international flights from Athens Airport have been cancelled because of gale force winds in the area, an airport spokesman said today.

A few planes from abroad which tried to land gave up and were diverted to other countries.

Greek harbour authorities banned the sailing of all vessels because of gales in the Aegean and Ionian Seas, a spokesman for the Ministry of Merchant Marine said.

Heavy rain and snow during the night and below-freezing temperatures disrupted communications in northern and central Greece.

## Portuguese aviation board recommends no landing at Funchal Airport when raining

LISBON, Jan. 6 (R). — Portugal's Civil Aviation Authority has recommended that planes do not attempt to land at Funchal Airport in Madeira when it is raining.

A Boeing 727 of the Portuguese national airline Tap crashed off the end of the airport's runway last Nov. 19, killing 129 of its 164 passengers.

A preliminary report published yesterday by a Commission of Inquiry said the airplane probably aquaplaned on the wet runway in a rain storm.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Jordanian fils Buying/Selling

U.S. dollar 315.00/317.00

U.K. sterling 590.00/594.00

W. German mark 147.30/148.20

Swiss franc 154.00/154.90

French franc 66.6/67.00

Italian lire (for every 100) 35.90/36.10

Japanese yen (for every 100) 130.40/131.20

Dutch guilder 138.10/138.90

Belgian franc (for every ten) 95.30/95.90

Swedish krona 66.80/67.10

### To our readers

Editor's note: The Jordan Times is suspending publication of what are supposed to be daily financial bulletins on the New York and London stock markets, the London gold market and the London international exchange rates. Due to erratic reception of this information, primarily because of technical interference, we have not been able to provide this information to our readers on a daily basis, and we have decided to suspend publication until we find ourselves able to publish this financial news on a more reliable regular basis.

### A QUALIFIED SEAMSTRESS IN SIX MONTHS

Interested ladies can become qualified seamstresses in six months under the tutorage of a well known seamstress in Amman. The French methods are taught theoretically and practically.

For more information call 36783, MISS ERFAT ALAMEDDIN

checklist

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, JAN. 7, 1978

# Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** A day to consider all aspects of recent plans you have made. Ideal time to correspond with those who live a great distance from you. Strive for increased happiness.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Cultivate new friends as much as you can now and try to understand their motives. Side-step one who is detrimental to your interests.

**TARUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Make sure you carry through with any promises you have made to others right to the letter. Try to be more outgoing.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Get together with associates and improve relations. A matter clears up now that has been a puzzle in the past.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) You have much unfinished work to do now and you should attend to it without delay. Take needed health treatments.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) In the morning make plans for entertainment you want to have later in the day. Your creative ideas are good at this time.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A new attitude on your part can bring more harmony and happiness at home now. Do more thinking and less talking.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You can easily obtain the data you need to make the most of present opportunities. Put untapped skills you have to work.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) In handling details of monetary matters be sure to use a modern system. Engage in favorite hobby during spare time.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Handle your personal affairs in a most intelligent ways and get excellent results. Take no risks in motion today.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Modern ideas can be most helpful to you now provided you get the support you need. Discuss future plans with mate.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Think over what your personal aims are and figure out the best way to attain them. Strive for increased happiness.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You are thinking cleverly now so take the right steps to gain your personal aims. Contact higher-ups and try to follow their advice.

## RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISM

Jordan's largest and most renowned Chinese restaurant offers you a gourmet's trip to the Far East via superior oriental cuisine and authentic northern Chinese and Cantonese dishes.

TAKE OUT ORDERS AVAILABLE

3rd Circle, Jabal Amman,  
Telephone 41093

Festival Amman  
2nd Circle  
The Restaurant

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© 1977 National Syndicate, Inc.  
**DIPLOMACY**  
IS AGREEING  
WITH THE BOSS  
WITHOUT BEING A  
YES-MAN



**OUT AND ABOUT**

**3RD MILLE STAKEHOUSE**

First Wings Hotel, Jabal Al-Lawzaqah. Tel. 2218374.

Choice of THREE set menus daily for lunch, and a la carte.

Open 12-3 p.m. and 7-12 p.m. Specialty: steaks.

## CHINESE RESTAURANT

First Chinese restaurant in Jordan.

First Circle, Jabal Amman, near the Al-Habib School or CMS. Tel. 38863. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight.

Also take home service—order by phone.

## THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jabal Amman. Tel. 25582.

Open from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie.

Oriental and European specialties.

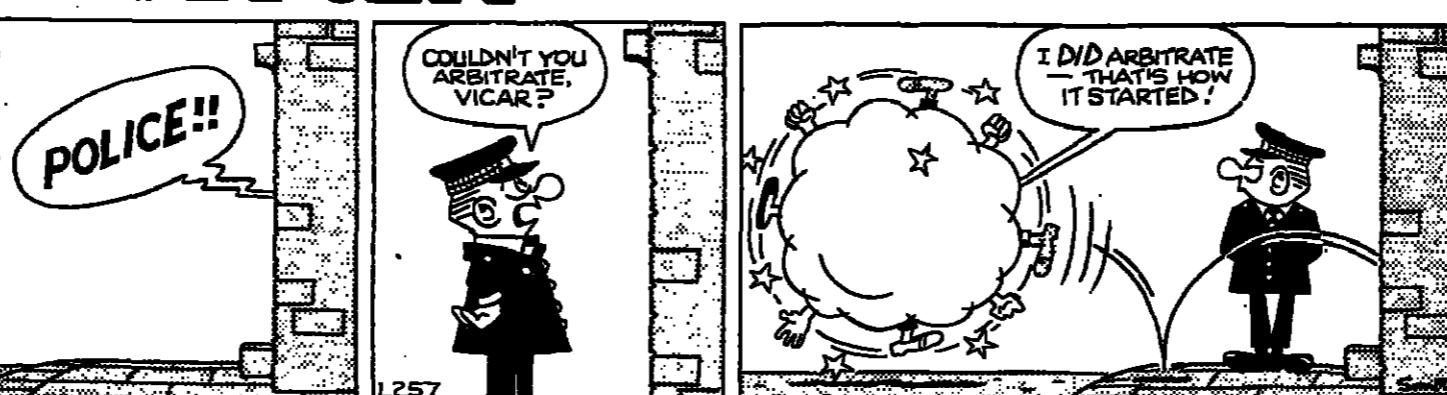
For advertising in above columns contact "Sous Wa Soura" Tel. 38869.

Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

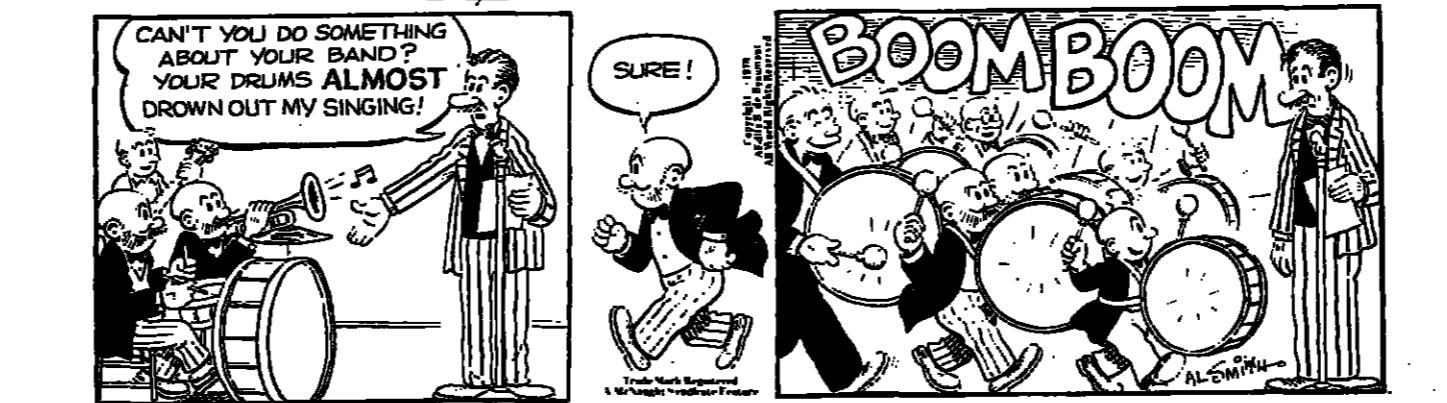
## PEANUTS



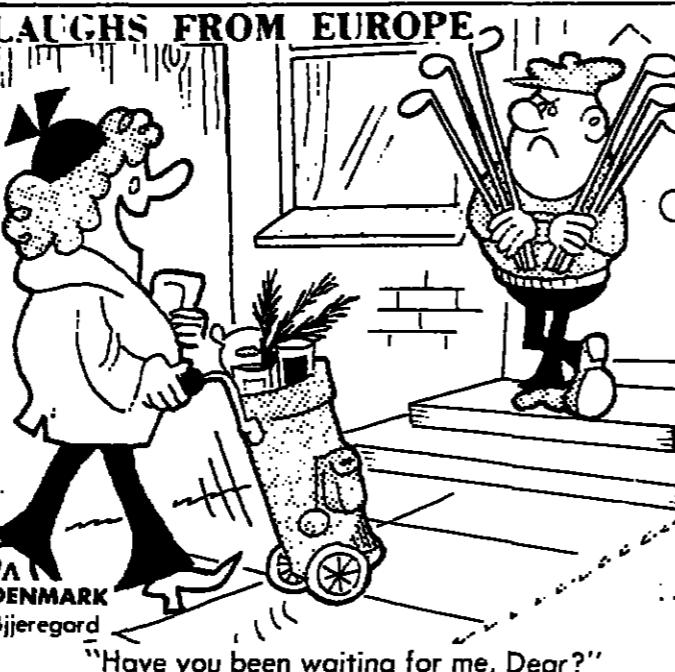
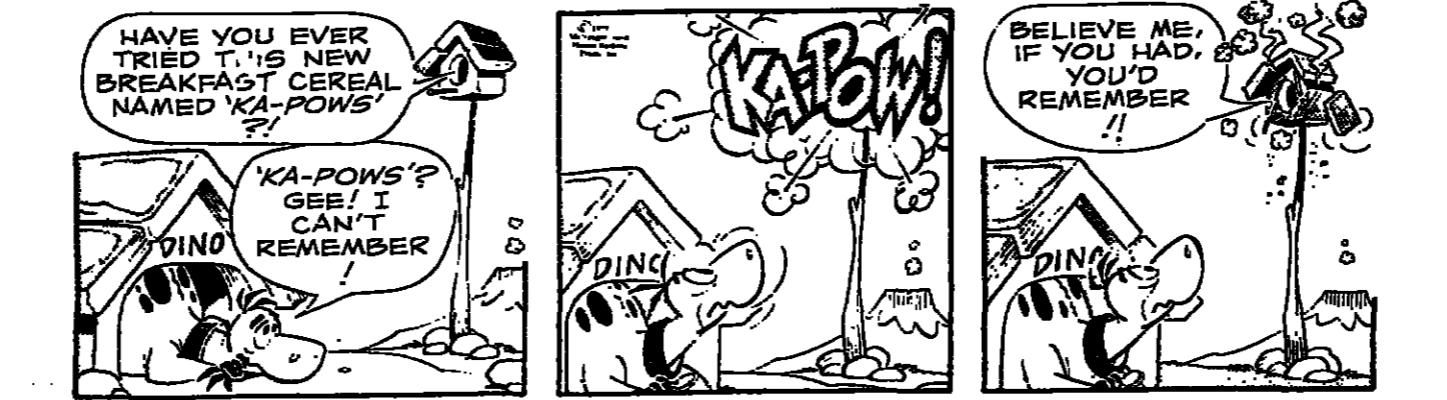
## ANDY CAPP



## MUTT & JEFF



## THE FLINTSTONES



**LAUGHS FROM EUROPE**

DAENMARK Bjergregd  
"Have you been waiting for me, Dear?"



**THE BETTER HALF** By Barnes

"I can remember when T-shirts were underwear. Now, they're more like bumper stickers for humans."

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6:  
6:30 Queen  
6:30 Arab series  
6:30 Arabic program  
7:00 Partridge Family  
7:30 News in Arabic  
11:00 News in Arabic

Channel 8:  
7:30 Agricultural program

Channel 9:  
6:30 News bulletin  
14:00 News bulletin  
14:30 Arabic news  
15:00 Concert hour  
16:00 News headlines  
16:35 Morning show  
17:00 News headlines  
17:30 Signing off  
18:00 News headlines  
18:30 News summary  
19:10 Music

12:00 Pop version

12:30 Pop version

### BBC RADIO

#### AMMAN AIRPORT

#### Arrivals:

Frankfurt (LH)  
6:40 Agadir (AZ)  
6:45 Tel Aviv (AZ)  
6:50 Beirut (MEA)  
6:55 Kuwait (Taren)  
9:30 Agadez (AZ)  
10:15 Kano (AZ)  
12:00 Cairo (AZ)  
17:30 Copenhagen, Denmark  
18:00 Brussels, Belgium  
18:30 Vienna, Copenhagen  
19:40 Berlin (MEA)  
20:00 London (BA)  
02:25 Rawalpindi (PA)

#### Departures:

6:00 Damascus, Munich, (BA)  
08:25 London (BA)

12:30 People and Politics  
14:00 About Britain  
14:30 News  
14:45 You Remember?

14:50 What's New  
15:00 Radio Newsweek  
15:15 Saturday Special  
15:30 Sunday Commentary  
15:45 Sunday Summary, Saturday  
17:30 From the Weekends  
17:45 Letter from London  
18:00 News References  
20:15 Evening Performance  
20:30 News Press Review  
20:45 World Today  
21:00 Frank Chatterfield  
21:15 People and Politics  
21:30 C-Card  
21:45 Sports Round-up  
17:45 News about Britain  
18:00 Sports Round-up  
18:30 People and Politics  
19:00 Letter from London  
19:30 Words and Writers  
20:00 News About Now  
20:30 News About Now  
21:45 Sports Round-up  
22:15 Jazz for the Asking  
22:45 Sports Round-up  
23:15 Letters from the Asking  
23:45 Jazz for the Asking

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# Vietnamese forces reportedly within sight of Phnom Penh

SINGAPORE, Jan. 6 (Agencies). — Vietnamese forces were today reported within 56 kms. of the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh in a swift advance which diplomats believed could be aimed at forcing changes in the Cambodian government. Diplomatic sources here said the Vietnamese had reached the Mekong River and were gradually taking over the area around Neak Luong, the main river crossing on the strategic Highway One, which links Phnom Penh with the South Vietnamese capital of Ho Chi Minh City -- formerly Saigon.

Control of Highway One would enable the Vietnamese to cut the Cambodian supply line to troops fighting farther east in the Parrot's Beak salient.

Diplomats here said the size of the Vietnamese operation -- now believed to involve several divisions backed by tanks and warplanes -- suggested that it was designed to bring pressure on the Cambodian government to rid itself of anti-Vietnamese elements.

Cambodia announced last Saturday that it was temporarily severing diplomatic relations with Vietnam, which it accused of having invaded Cambodian territory.

Vietnam has repeatedly called for peace talks to settle the border dispute which has flared intermittently since the communist victories in Indo-

china in 1975 and has recently escalated into full-scale fighting.

Cambodia said today that Vietnamese forces had invaded Cambodian territory along the entire length of the 800-kms. border between the two countries.

A statement by the Cambodian Ministry of Information, read over Radio Phnom Penh, accused Vietnam of trying to

force Cambodia to join what is called a Vietnam-dominated Indochinese federation.

The radio, in its first detailed description of the fighting, said the Vietnamese were trying to capture the town of Svay Rieng, the capital of Svay Rieng Province which forms the Parrot's Beak.

Meanwhile, in Hanoi the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today held a press conference attended by the diplomatic corps and foreign journalists to display a film, documents and photographs illustrating the frontier incidents with Cambodia.

The pictures showed disembowelled women, decapitated children, the bodies of adults thrown into ponds and rivers, burned-out villages, churches or Buddhist temples destroyed by rockets, and tons of rice and dozens of cattle that had been destroyed by fire.

One of the photographs mounted on nine panels in the main hall of the International Club showed a letter in the Khmer language from a Cambodian spy allegedly captured on Aug. 4, 1976. In his letter the agent, Sin Sara, 27, from the district of Samrong wrote that "sooner or later Kampuchea (Cambodia) will recover Saigon."

Another document showed the places numbering about 30, where the Vietnamese claim there have been Cambodian infiltrations. These alleged occurred along virtually the whole length of the frontier.

Priority to ending political violence in the country and solving Turkey's serious economic and foreign relations problems.

Over 200 people have died in political violence in the past year, including two people who were killed yesterday.

His prime foreign relations problem is the Cypriot deadlock which stems from Mr. Ecevit's own decision as Prime Minister in 1974 to send Turkish troops into the island, where they have remained ever since.

United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim is due here tomorrow for talks expected to concentrate on efforts to revive inter-communal talks between the Greek-Cypriots and Turkish-Cypriots.

Mr. Ecevit, who was asked to form a government after ousting Premier Suleyman Demirel's rightwing coalition lost a vote of confidence in parliament, expanded the cabinet from 29 to 35 ministers.

Observers said the increase in portfolios, with 13 going outside his own RPP, reflected Mr. Ecevit's pre-occupation with securing enough political support in parliament.

Although the RPP is the biggest party in parliament, it does not have an overall majority rule.

Today's unexpected postponement was seen here as an indication of the deep difficulties the negotiators are encountering over bridging the gap between Mr. Smith's demands for safeguards for the minority's future and black demands for unbridled majority rule.

## Flight recorder of crashed Jumbo found

BOMBAY, Jan. 6 (R). — The Indian navy has recorded the flight recorder of an Air India Jumbo jet which crashed into the sea on New Year's Day killing all 213 people aboard, Samachar news agency said today.

The recorder, discovered after an intensive air and sea search, could provide the key to India's worst air disaster. Signals from it were picked up last night by a ship carrying sophisticated electronic equipment flown in by Air India, the agency said.

The Dubai-bound Boeing, carrying 179 Indian, two Americans and nine Arab passengers, as well as a crew of 23, plunged into the sea minutes after take-off from Bombay's Santa Cruz Airport.

NEW YORK (AFP). — Polygamy may be illegal but more and more people are practicing it out in the old Wild West where men are men and where women -- or some of them -- do not mind sharing the same husband.

The law, anxious not to interfere between a husband and his wives, looks discreetly the other way. The local sheriff prefers not to get involved in domestic situations. Handing out parking tickets and speeding fines are less troublesome than coping with an angry, gun-toting husband and his irate bevy of brides, all ready to defend the sanctity of their home.

For, out in parts of Utah, Arizona, Montana and New Mexico, polygamy and religion are one. Once the prerogative of the Latter Day Saints, as members of the Mormon Church are called, polygamy

was originally banned in 1890. The federal government, having deals with the Indians, was ready to send in the U.S. Cavalry against the Mormons.

The church patriarchs, reluctantly but prudently gave in. Polygamy was declared illegal. Mormonism and monogamy learned to live together as man and wife. But the die-hards still kept a few spare wives on the side.

The polygamy habit did not die off and it has recently known a rebirth, not only among rebellious "Fundamentalist" Mormons but among new religious groups.

Polygamists are estimated to number over 20,000 and their communities now dot the western countryside. The largest is located at Short Creek, formerly known as Colorado Creek on the Arizona-Utah border.

There is another major con-

# The Palestinians at the crossroads

**Editor's note:** The following analysis of the current political situation in the Middle East was written by Dr. Hisham Sharabi, Professor of History at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., and Editor of the Journal of Palestine Studies. Dr. Sharabi, a Palestinian, wrote this article for publication in Arab Jerusalem's newspaper Al Shab, where it was to appear last week if passed by the Israeli military censorship. The Jordan Times is pleased to publish Dr. Sharabi's article today.

By Dr. Hisham Sharabi

Four years ago, when the idea of a Palestinian state was first seriously considered in Palestinian circles, there were differences between those who rejected the idea and those who accepted it conditionally. There was, however, an overall consensus that this state should be granted to the Palestinians, in case they accepted it, and that Israel would welcome the Palestinians' acceptance and would undertake all necessary steps, such as withdrawal from the occupied territories, and recognition of the Palestinian state, in return, of course, for Palestinian recognition of Israel and termination of the state of war with it.

And so the "acceptors" went along with the policy of moderation, which was also followed by all the confrontation states after the 1973 October War, backed by vast sectors of Palestinian and Arab public opinion.

However, it soon became apparent that what the Israelis were saying through such of their leaders as Allon and Dayan -- and which the Arabs took to be mere bargaining points -- namely that withdrawal cannot be total, that there can be no return to the 1967 borders, and that Israel should keep security posts along the Jordan River, etc., was really meant in earnest. This fact became even more apparent after the May, 1977 Israeli elections when Menachem Begin declared that Israel rejects the proposed solution, refuses to withdraw from "Judea and Samaria" and firmly rejects consideration of a Palestinian state.

In spite of that, the confrontation states and the "acceptors" retained their moderate position. Everyone expected Israel to isolate itself as a result of its extreme attitude and its rejection of the international consensus, including the United States, even to the point when it finally would hang itself (as the Americans put it) if enough rope were extended. Everyone also expected a final showdown between the USA and Israel when the former would resort to exerting pressure on the latter. But none of that happened.

On the contrary, Israel's extremism and defiance increased, and it continued to establish new settlements in the occupied territories and to declare, in various forms of speech, that it not only intends to keep all Palestinian land (all of Palestine west of the Jordan River) and vast areas of Syria and Egypt, but also to do away with the identity of the Palestinians as a nation, to deprive them of their national rights and to subject them to a form of rule similar to that exercised by South Africa and Rhodesia on the blacks. It became clear to the Arabs that Israel was exerting pressure on the USA rather than the contrary, and that the American initiative was doomed to fail even if the Geneva conference were reconvened.

## Sadat's move

The first to realize this was Anwar Sadat, and he decided to take a gamble. He paid the enemy a visit to occupied Jerusalem. His major mistake was in his estimations, rather than in his intention or aim (had he succeeded, everyone would have forgiven him).

He was mistaken in supposing that Israel really did want peace if only the psychological obstacle between it and its Arab neighbours were removed, and that its acceptance of peace will lead to its acceptance of withdrawal and of the solution proposed by the international community, including the rights of the Palestinians.

Israel did not change its position after the visit, as is well known, and conceded nothing. It only changed its style and took advantage of the end of its former isolation in order to wage a "peace" campaign against Egypt and the Arabs, the most recent step being Begin's visits to Washington and Isma'ilia.

The price paid by Anwar Sadat, a price for which nothing was given in return, is on three levels:

1. On the international level, he gave Israel the opportunity not only to end its isolation but also to seize the reigns of political initiative and appear to the world as a genuine peace-seeker.

2. On the Arab level, he gave a fatal blow to Arab unity on the diplomatic front, between the Arabs on one side and Israel and the U.S. on the other, and gave Israel the chance to conclude bilateral agreements.

3. On the Palestinian level, he replaced the legal framework of the Palestinian question -- which is based on the expulsion of the Palestinians from their homes, on the occupation by the Israelis of Arab lands, and on Israeli violation of international resolutions -- by a framework of accommodation based on direct negotiations, forgetting the past and resigning to the prevailing situation which is to become the departure line of

any solution that may be eventually reached. It is true there were some positive results to the visit, most important of which are the spiritual and material pressures exerted from within Israel and outside it, and on it to alter its attitude and offer some concessions.

But the question is: What is the nature of the concessions offered by Israel so far?

In fact, all these "concessions" are no more than what was offered by the previous Labour government. Up to the time of writing these lines, the Israelis are still repeating their rejection veiled by new formulas and solutions, what they prescribe to what they humiliatingly call "the problem of the Palestinians", which in fact is none other than the right of the Palestinians to sovereignty, to self-determination and to their return to their lands, while the Israelis continue to provide new prescriptions aimed at duping American public opinion -- no more and no less.

The present stage is precarious and dangerous. What we expect now is in the light of the current situation?

I am not in a position to lift morale but rather in one seeing facts as they are and feeling the way through. There are, in this connection, three points to be noted:

1. It has become clear that Israel will not retreat in its positions and will not accept a just peace that recognises the rights of the Palestinians as long as it still enjoys its military superiority. American support does not have enough flexibility to satisfy the least requirement of Arab moderates; it is therefore imposing rejection on the moderates.

Israel is furthermore incapable of concluding a belligerent peace agreement, because Egypt refuses it. A separate peace with Israel will not save Egypt's economy as neither did opening towards the U.S. at an earlier date. Egypt is an inseparable part of the Arab Nation, and its fate is closely linked to it. The truth of this principle will be proved not in the coming years, but rather within the coming weeks months, and those that violate it will pay a high price.

3. Israel's position is not a static one. In its actual military superiority and ability to challenge the U.S. a world public opinion it is bound by three changes relationships -- its relationship with the U.S., the relationship of the Arab countries with the U.S. and Soviet Union, and the relationship among Arab countries themselves. These are changing relationships dependent upon political, psychological and material factors that can at no time completely stabilise.

Israel realises that it cannot count on the unchangeable U.S. policy towards it, as it cannot depend on a constant rift in Arab solidarity. It is equally incapable of securing constant superiority as far as the balance of power in area is concerned (militarily, technologically and political to the detriment of the Arab World).

The fate of nations is not determined by momentary relationships and balances of forces, but rather by objective forces and the dialectic of history, through determinate political stages.

The size of Israel, in fact, is far smaller than it appears to be at this moment and what decides its concrete size is not the temporary superior external and technical relationships, but rather its human and material resources and environment it happens to live in. Israel is a small entity within the Arab World, and its Jewish inhabitants are a small handful compared to the great masses around the In Palestine itself there are still over one-and-a-half million Palestinians, which amounts to 50 per cent of Israel's population.

## The Palestinian position

And the Palestinians -- inside and outside Israel -- are in their position vis-a-vis the actual situation?

To say it frankly and bluntly, there is nothing they do except wait patiently till this dangerous period passes. What Israel is trying to impose on non-Palestinians as a solution to the Palestinian issue is unacceptable even to those who are anxious to get rid of the Jews "at any cost". Therefore, for the time being, there is no choice but to dig in and wait.

But if Israel succeeds in destroying Palestinian solidarities through the weak and treacherous elements among them -- then it shall be easy to alienate them from their leadership and subject them to their enemy's will. During 50 years of struggle the Palestinians did not establish a single independent political institution to speak in their name, as their banner and protect their interests, except for the Palestine Liberation Organisation. It is all that the Palestinians politically possess and to deviate from the PLO's line at this stage is plain suicide, which cannot be justified by either political opposition or simple disagreement in opinion. Especially that several parties are trying to eliminate the organisation and to put obstacles between it and the Palestinian masses in order to solve the Palestinian problem without the Palestinians.

The situation therefore does not only require paying verbal service to the organisation, but rather reaffirming on total commitment to it and to its political line vis-a-vis Israel, the U.S. and the world.

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So polygamy, forbidden, tolerated, endures and has spread lawmen who ponder over the conflict between their own brand of truth on their fellow Christians.

Polygamists still identify with Mormonism. Their children

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So polygamy, forbidden, tolerated, endures and has spread lawmen who ponder over the conflict between their own brand of truth on their fellow Christians.

Polygamists still identify with Mormonism. Their children

# Mormon polygamy -- the more the merrier

centration of polygamists at Pinesfield, in Montana, with three subsidiary communities in New Mexico.

Another polygamous group founded a New Times Church of the First-Born in nearby Mexico, where presumably the tolerant locals consider them as just another strange bunch of gringos.

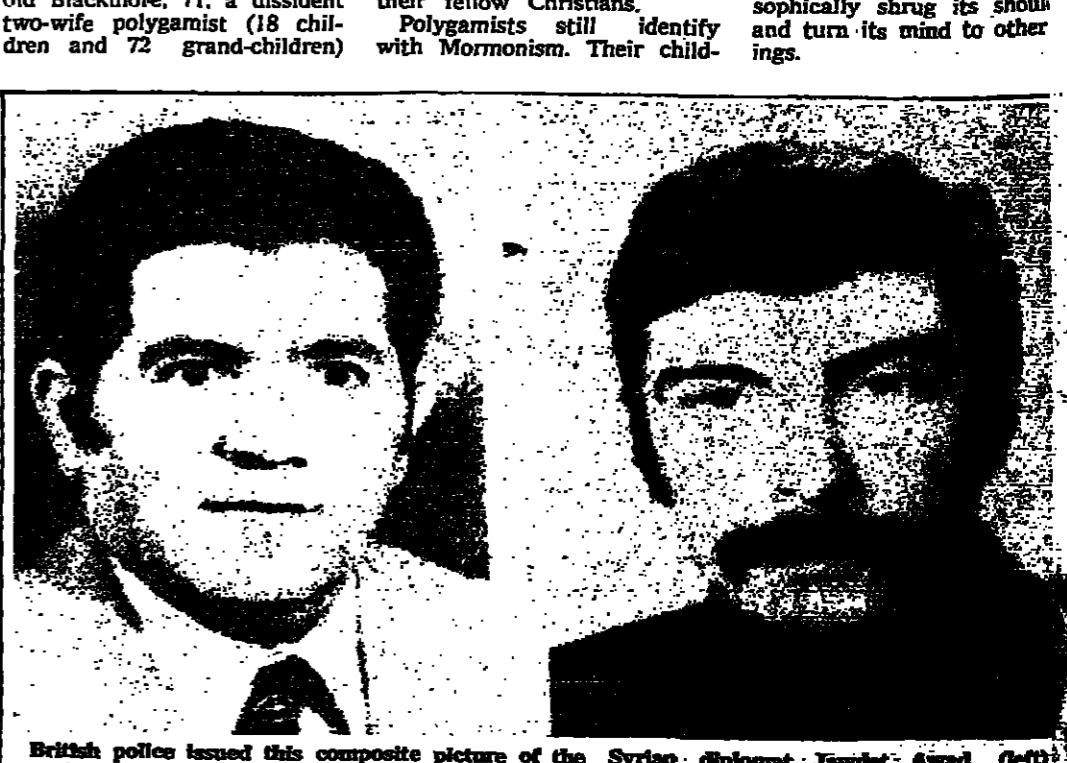
The Kingston group, in Daileyton, Utah, has combined polygamy, business and religion in a flourishing cooperative of some 30 little businesses which net \$40 million a year.

But having several wives is apparently not always conducive to universal peace. Inter-community infighting is not unusual and the patriarchs who rule over each group are all-powerful. Blood sometimes flows. Followers of Ervil the Utah baron, last May murdered rival patriarch Rulon Allred.

Seventy-one-year-old Rhea Kunz, retired teacher at Utah's Mormon capital of Salt Lake City, has become the spokeswoman of peaceful polygamy. Jailed in 1964 for her marital convictions, Mrs. Kunz was the first of her husband's four wives, mother of eight polygamous sons and has 70 grand-children.

Polygamy has been practiced in her own family for generations, says Mrs. Kunz. She led to the altar her husband's next three brides. But she later divorced him, and invited his two wives, mother of eight polygamous sons and has 70 grand-children.

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British police issued this composite picture of the Syrian diplomat Jawdat Awad, (left) and his chauffeur Sayed Shibly, who died in a London car bomb blast on New Year's Eve not far from where Said Hamam, London's representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, was shot dead on Wednesday. (AP wirephoto)

**INTERNATIONAL BUFFET LUNCHEON**

COME AND MAKE A SHORT TRIP INTO A DIFFERENT WORLD THIS SUNDAY SPECIALTIES FROM SPAIN LIVE ENTERTAINMENT LOS ARRIBENOS 1PM-3PM AT THE CROWN ROTISSERIE FOR RESERVATIONS DIAL 413615 KAMAI

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Jordan Times welcomes letters from its readers commenting on material published in the newspaper or on any matter of public interest. Letters should be typed, double-spaced, and preferably not longer than 300 words. They will be edited only for style and grammatical purposes, and letters longer than 300 words may be shortened at the editor's discretion.

Letters should be sent by mail to: The Editor, the Jordan Times, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

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